



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

alities as these remarks of the editor upon his contributors: "The one link of connection is that all are believers in constructive imperialism * * * They desire to see a self-conscious community rather than a collection of indeterminate atoms. They believe that the doctrine of *laissez-faire*, while it may be valuable as a conscious and reasoned policy, is extremely dangerous and futile as a temperamental attitude." Yet one lays down the symposium of these believers in "constructive imperialism" with the feeling that, in spite of them, the emphasis is upon the forces making for disunion rather than upon those making for union.

American readers will be especially interested in the way in which the "race problem" continually appears, above all in the South African sympathy with our own negro problem. The contribution (pp. 539-556) by Sir Godfrey Lagden, native commissioner for the Transvaal, is especially suggestive in this connection. In his essay on *Imperial Organization*, Richard Jebb uses rather strong words (p. 342) as to our past conduct toward Canada, speaking of our gaining our way with "inexperienced Englishmen" by "bluff and misrepresentation," and saying that we got the Alaska boundary question settled at London by "obvious trickery."

It is interesting to find a military writer, the same Colonel Young-husband who led the expedition to Tibet, suggesting that perhaps India's chief mission is spiritual in character, as a breeding-ground of religion, and that perhaps England's chief service in India is, by providing peace and order, to make possible the full and final realization of that mission. Also, it is worth while to quote from the article on Imperial Defense by L. S. Amery, one of the historians of the Boer war, the suggestive opinion (p. 187) that, while the panaceas of the Indian national congress cannot be adopted, "things cannot remain forever as they are now, if for no other reason, simply because a state governed and administered on the lines of the India of today can not hold its own militarily against states in a higher condition of political development."

JAMES A. LEROY.

The Early Federation Movement of Australia. By CEPHAS DANIEL ALLIN. (Kingston, Ont. 1907. Pp. ix, 431.)

If it be true that the federal state promises to become the dominant type of governmental organization the history of the federal movement in Australia may well deserve study as having culminated in the adoption of what is perhaps the most finished of federal constitutions. For

not only did those who framed the Australian federal constitution endeavor to profit by the experience of other federal governments like those of the United States, Germany, Switzerland and Canada; but they incorporated in it several indigenous features designed to give expression to the advanced social and economic spirit of the island population. The results of their labors are embodied in a document which very faithfully reflects the political, social and economic ideals of the antipodes at the threshold of the twentieth century.

Of this whole movement, extending from about 1840 to its final consummation in 1901, Mr. Allin's monograph deals with the first two decades only, the narrative closing with the abortive efforts to secure federation of the various colonies in the years 1860-1863. This stage of the federal movement, which is the most complex and involved, the author has studied with unquestionable thoroughness, giving attention alike to the influence of the home authorities on the course of insular politics and to the complicated interplay of local political interests in the colonies themselves. In this part of the monograph the commanding figure of Earl Grey looms large, and it was not the fault of Downing street that Australian federation was left to become a political landmark of the twentieth century. Grey had the federal plan very much at heart and he bent to its realization the whole authority of the colonial office; but it was his misfortune to have attempted too much and to have allowed his vigorous and imperious methods to place him where he was perhaps justly regarded by Australians as a meddler in affairs which concerned themselves alone. His lordship's spirited endeavors to weld together the Australasian colonies, though quite ineffective at the time, were not without serving a useful purpose, for they raised the federal issue to a higher plane and enabled it to take its place as a leading question in the intercolonial politics of the British antipodes. It is the opinion of the author that Grey's plan was premature and that its realization at the time and by virtue of the methods which the colonial office pursued would have been, in all probability, productive of permanent injury to the best political interests of the Australian people.

Mr. Allin's book bears the stamp of untiring industry; its preparation has led him through a wide range of parliamentary papers both British and colonial; and an earnest endeavor has been made to buttress every important statement by an authoritative reference. The study has been carried on with care and, so far as one not possessing a very intimate knowledge of the field may judge, the narrative is accurate and trustworthy. It is perhaps the misfortune of the author to be somewhat too

ready to hazard his own interpretations of political events and to advance his personal opinions as to the wisdom or folly of both men and movements. Some of these opinions, at any rate, fail to indicate a maturity of judgment at all proportionate to the assurance with which they are set forth. The relatively narrow scope of the field, and the author's industrious attention to it has resulted in the accumulation of a bewildering mass of details concerning petty intercolonial bickerings through which the reader finds no little difficulty in threading his way. The gift of historical perspective, however, and the faculty of winnowing the salient from the subsidiary are qualities which, among research students, are as rare as they are desirable.

The volume contains three short but appropriate appendices, and a helpful index. A bibliography would have been serviceable, particularly in view of the fact that many of the works referred to in the footnotes are nowhere indicated by their unabbreviated titles. In workmanship the book suffers from the handicap of its publication in the press of a provincial newspaper; but with due allowance for this fact the mechanism of the volume is very creditable.

WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO.

The Seigniorial System in Canada: A Study in French Colonial Policy.

By WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1907. Pp. xiii, 296.)

This book is the result of a painstaking and scholarly study of the institutions of French Canada. The author, especially interested in his theme as a Canadian by birth, selected it for his doctor's thesis at Harvard University and was awarded the Toppan prize in 1900 on his dissertation. "The whole study has since been revised, somewhat rearranged, and considerably enlarged." It is now published as volume thirteen in the Harvard Historical Studies and fully sustains the hitherto uniform excellence of that admirable series.

Although the book is divided into twelve chapters, each of which is rounded into such a complete discussion of a separate theme that it might almost be called an essay, the whole study falls naturally into three parts, the second of which really constitutes the body of the book.

The first part includes chapters one to three, and provides the historical setting of the seigniorial system as found in Canada, the author taking his spring from as far back as the middle of the sixteenth cen-